

ELECTRO SENSORS INC  
Form SD  
May 31, 2017

**UNITED STATES**

**SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**Form SD**

**SPECIALIZED DISCLOSURE REPORT**

Electro-Sensors, Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

**Minnesota**                      **000-09587**                      **41-0943459**  
(State or Other Jurisdiction (Commission File No.) (I.R.S. Employer  
of Incorporation)                      Identification Number)

**6111 Blue Circle Drive Minnetonka, MN 55343-9108**

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(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

**David L. Klenk 952-930-0100**

(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240-13p-1) for the reporting period January 1 to December 31, 2016.

## SECTION 1 – CONFLICT MINERALS DISCLOSURE

### ITEM 1.01 CONFLICT MINERALS DISCLOSURE AND REPORT

This Specialized Disclosure Report on Form SD of Electro-Sensors, Inc. (“ESI”) for the year ended December 31, 2016 is presented to comply with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Rule”). The Rule was adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to implement reporting and disclosure requirements related to “conflict minerals” as directed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (“Dodd-Frank Act”). “Conflict Minerals” are defined by the SEC as columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, gold, wolframite, or their derivatives, which are limited to tantalum, tin, and tungsten. The Rule imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose products contain conflict minerals that are necessary to the functionality or production of their products (such minerals are referred to as “necessary conflict minerals”), excepting conflict minerals that, prior to January 31, 2013, were located “outside of the supply chain” (as defined in the Rule). For products which contain necessary conflict minerals, the registrant must conduct in good faith a reasonable country of origin inquiry designed to determine whether any of the conflict minerals originated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”) or an adjoining country, collectively defined as the “Covered Countries”. If, based on such inquiry, the registrant knows or has reason to believe that any of the necessary conflict minerals contained in its products originated or may have originated in a Covered Country and knows or has reason to believe that those necessary conflict minerals may not be solely from recycled or scrap sources, the registrant must conduct due diligence as a method to conclude if the necessary conflict minerals contained in those products did or did not directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries. Products which do not contain necessary conflict minerals that directly or indirectly finance or benefit armed groups in the Covered Countries are considered “DRC conflict free”. Numerous terms in this Form SD are defined in the Rule, the instructions to Form SD, and the SEC Release relating to the Rule (Release No. 34-67716 dated August 22, 2012). Unless otherwise defined in this Form SD or the attached Conflict Minerals Report, such terms have the meanings ascribed to them in these sources.

The report presented herein is not audited as the Rule provides that if a registrant’s products are “DRC conflict undeterminable” in a transition period, the Conflict Mineral Report is not subject to an independent private sector audit.

ESI has determined that certain Conflict Minerals, tantalum, tin, tungsten, and gold, are necessary to the functionality or production of the products ESI manufactures or contracts to manufacture.

ESI conducted a reasonable country of origin inquiry regarding Conflict Minerals utilized in its products. That reasonable country of origin inquiry was designed to determine whether those Conflict Minerals present in ESI products originated in the Covered Countries or arose from recycled or scrap sources. That reasonable country of origin inquiry revealed that ESI is unable to determine if necessary conflict minerals used in our products originated from the Covered Countries, but ESI has no reason to believe that its necessary Conflict Minerals may have originated in the Covered Countries.

Accordingly, ESI exercised due diligence regarding the source and chain of custody of its necessary Conflict Minerals through utilization of a nationally recognized due diligence framework, as more particularly described in ESI's Conflict Minerals Report furnished with this Form SD as Exhibit 1.01.

ITEM 1.02 EXHIBIT

ESI's Conflict Minerals Report for the reporting period of January 1 to December 31, 2016 is furnished as Exhibit 1.01 and is also available at the Company's website at [www.electro-sensors.com](http://www.electro-sensors.com) under About/Investor Information/Corporate Governance.

SECTION 2 – EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1.01 – Conflict Minerals Report as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Form.

**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

**Electro-Sensors, Inc.**

May 31, 2017 /s/ David L. Klenk  
David L. Klenk  
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer